THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freshest Advices,

No. 659.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1767.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

TO avoid giving offence to the extreme delicacy of *the Trader* in *the Evening-Post of monday last*, I shall throw aside *my Pipe*; and to so much affected complaisance, such a waste of verbosity, so much attentation of argument, and such a scarcity of common sense, will readily yield, that tho' in general *we have to do with the most enlightened people on the face of the earth*, I am constrained to submit to his claim of *an exception*.

This *Gentleman* TRADER with some solemnity appeals to the tribunal of the public, from the *abusive* scourges of my *licentious pen*; and promises his reason for obtruding his dreams upon the world; it seems he loved *the town in particular, and the province in general, and was afraid for them, and was willing to guard his country against an evil, supposing it only imaginary*; but why he chose to express his regard at this juncture, or what excited his fears, or what real or imaginary evil he meant to prevent by his sovereign quill, we are still to seek. I suppose he declined mentioning, lest he should confirm my maxim, that we are an *enlightened people*. Whatever the gentleman's talents may be, those of fair deduction, logical argument, or tense composition, are not of the number; I am sorry to excite the *Trader's* resentment by giving my sentiments without reserve; but as I love to be explicit, and was never supple eno' to tickle the ears of a blockhead; I shall judge liberally, and compose freely, tho' I subject myself thereby, to the imputation of confidence, indecency or inconsistency, from the whole shoal of *mushroom writers*, who with *the Trader* have listed under the vile *banners of oppression*. I ought it seems to be *a non-pariel in nice judgment and correct composition*, before I arrogate the liberty of expressing my sentiments of the late *speculative Traders* in tyranny; eminent talents according to my conception of these authors, are not requisite to judge of their productions; their faults are sown too thick, and glare too forcibly to require a close investigation, or a very penetrating genius: but admitting (which is not true) their talents to be very respectable indeed, it by no means follows, that in order to give a just judgment of their worth, the critic should rival them in all their excellencies; according to this position, every critic or commentator upon *Homer*, should at least be capable of writing an *epic poem*, equal to the *iliad*: but I must not waste much time on a single absurdity. My imputing a *wilful mistake* to *the Trader* for mentioning *a combination to strike off the trade with G. B. intirely* is arraigned as uncharitable; and he intimates that I intended to signify by *an artful quotation*, that the thing was by him asserted, to be already effected: I know not what he means by *an artful quotation*; if copying his sentence *verbatim* savours of artifice, I stand corrected; as to the *combination* he speaks of, I positively affirm I never heard or read of such a design, and my apprehension of the intentions of the people only to *restrain their importations* from G. B. is demonstratively just, from the conduct of the town since I wrote, they having wisely resolved to discontinue the importation of superfluities, and of those necessaries which may be fabricated among themselves: But the term *wilful mistake* is dissonant to the nice ear of this literary fribble, 'tis *vulgar* and *not very correct*; I shall endeavour to atone for the *cruel treatment*, which such a grating expression must have inflicted on his puny organs; and desire all those who have not condemned the last *Pro Rege & Grege* to the same dirty purposes *the Trader* has, to erase that exceptionable passage, and substitute *designed misrepresentation* in its place. He next juggs in a passage intimating *his fears were heightened* by a retrospect to a certain *late melancholly transaction in this town*, and that *he had a right to desire the inhabitants to consider well, before they adopted measures tending if but remotely to the like dreadful consequences*; I will wave the oblique insinuation, that the said *late melancholly transaction* was perpetrated by the town, or promoted by the inhabitants of it, and that there were sufficient indications of the same riotous temper now prevailing to alarm his fears; all which is totally groundless; but will undertake to prove to any common capacity, that the measures so violently opposed by this *wise* gentleman, were so far from producing what his hag-ridden imagination boded; that they were urged, and obviously calculated to prevent those very mischiefs; impositions on certain articles of commerce for the purpose of revenue, and crouding a host of pensioners upon us, were no doubt disagreable to the people, they could not relieve themselves otherwise, than by rejecting with disdain those articles which came laden with the fatal incumbrance: in this dilemma, when the midst of the inhabitants of town and country were soured by a wanton exercise of power, so plainly detrimental to their interest, and so repugnant to their best rights; when they could not console themselves with any prospect of redress from a seasonable and dutiful application before the rod had reached them, and his E——y further proroguing the —l A—y to a distant period, in direct opposition to the voices and application of the town; what could be more wisely concerted than a plan to prevent those burthensome duties taking place, by discouraging to the utmost of their power, the importation of those commodities upon which the burthen was thrown: Now whether such a step, which engaged the concurrence of the whole town, and upon which they rested as upon the most efficacious and constitutional remedy, was not rather calculated to prevent, than to promote a riot, *I readily submit to the judgment of the candid*: We are certain in this we wound not the constitution; we are equally certain we have this in our power, a steady adherence to which, besides it's influence on those odious measures it is so well adapted to disappoint, will in the end produce many other salutary consequences. What in the name of goodness then could influence this *Trader in small wares*, so absurdly to condemn, and with so much mistaken warmth, the united sentiments of the whole province, in a measure, the expediency and efficacy of which has been once successfully proved, and which must from it's own natural tendency forever operate to the relief and safety of this people? unless the gentleman is content to give up the most remote claim to understanding, I affirm it is no breach of charity, and I am verily perswaded I shall have the concurrence of the majority of his readers, when I assert, that he has suppressed his real motive for alarming the publick; and the vacant flimsy reasons now assigned by him, rather tend to confirm than exculpate him from being *a bawd to slavery*. In return for his *aurora musis amica*, I shall present him with an *adage* equally worthy his remembrance; *Principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est*. The remainder of the *Trader's* piece, I think is little else beside personal invective; I hope we shall find the gentleman is possessed of a talent for keen raillery, to atone for the disappointment we have met with in our search for reason and argument: Yes, I ask his pardon; we have stumbled upon a comparison of sentiment, he piques himself mightily, and clamours terribly on a supposed inconsistency; one would think by his unbounded parade, that he had made a capital discovery, and had reserved his best artillery to the eve of battle, only skirmished at a distance till he had stagger'd the enemy, and then thundered his whole collective force upon him, to make the victory compleat and decisive; but let us rally a little, to see if his ovation is not rather premature; methinks I cannot so tamely resign the field: *The proof of my inaccuracy, inconsistency, self-contradiction, falshood, affected modesty and gentleness, &c. &c.* is as follows; I alledged in my former remarks upon this gentleman's performance, *I deprecate the most distant attempt to fly in the face of legal authority*; in the close of the same remarks, speaking of an oeconomical restriction of our commerce, and a proper encouragement of industry among ourselves, "*that new articles for export will thence arise, a more extensive trade will be the result, and soon, very soon, we may rival our present masters in many beneficial articles of commerce, which they are so strongly apprehensive of, that to prevent the growing malady, they make use of every artifice, fas aut nefas*". The gentleman remarks as follows, "*by masters undoubtedly is meant the British parliament; here the author directly charges them with using every artifice whether just or unjust, to oppress us, notwithstanding his prior depricating the most distant attempt to fly in the face of legal authority, this is a manifest inconsistency, nay a flat contradiction in the gentleman's piece*; with much more to the same purpose; what a pretty bubble the gentleman has raised to puff and bandy about, 'tis almost cruel to rob him of his airy triumph, when the least touch will dissolve its flimsy texture: but by the good gentleman's leave, I shall explain myself; by *masters* is undoubtedly meant the merchants of G. B. agreable to the trite commercial maxim, *the debtor is the servant of his creditor*; and I heartily recommend to those who are so fond of contracting debts in G. B. seriously to contemplate this sentence in its full extent: They, viz. the British merchants, as being more immediately affected by the encouragement of manufactures in the colonies, which would produce an injurious effect on their trade, are interested to discourage every exertion for that sinister purpose; many of those merchants as is well known are m——rs of p——t, and no person but little conversant in the politics of G. B. can be ignorant, that the influence of the mercantile body, is very considerable in the H. of C——, and tis by no means unjust or unnatural to question whether those gentlemen are so intirely divested of a regard to their own interest, as not to avail themselves of such coercive measures to prevent their loss of trade, as a partial and unequal representation to parliament may obtain for them: Now Mr. *grand Arbiter!* I would beg to know, where is the mighty inconsistency with myself or truth? Is it rebellion, or *flying in the face of legal authority?* to insinuate that the British merchant must not be always understood to lay aside the merchant when he enters the H. of C——, that *there is no friendship in trade*, has been so frequently inculcated, that nothing less than the superabundant charity and urbanity of the *Trader*, could ever bring the truth of the maxim into question. I may now hope this very polite gentleman will apprehend me; and when he again boasts so extravagantly, and chastises so severely, will be careful not to blunder so egregiously. Thank God! the British merchants are yet no otherwise our masters, than as an unequal commerce makes them so; it has not yet been proposed that I know of, to swear allegiance to that important body, tho' I acknowledge I should submit to such a demand with as much chearfulness, as I can to several other innovations equally absurd and tyrannical. The gentleman has been pleased to tax me with hypocritical *cant*, in asserting that *tenderness for my country mingled with my warmest prayers*; I can easily excuse the gentleman for his scepticism in this particular, as I imagine his judgment to be warped by his own honest feelings: but what he intends, by this *sublime sentence* as he calls it, *being designed as a flimsy palliative for his abuse of me, and not the parliament*; I own I am at a loss to conjecture, unless it be to give himself an air of greater consequence, by tacking his *insignificant Self* to that august body: But this is a stale expedient, and has been made use of by the whole black militia of the pen, who have embattled *under the banners of oppression*; and is so far from suppressing the honest spirit of independence, which is their obvious intent, that it serves to uncover their nakedness, and sets their poverty and meanness in a more detestable light. The *Trader* has kindly dropt some hints for my improvement in manner and stile, which puts me in mind of a couplet I have somewhere met with.

"*Rules for good-writing he with pains indites,*
"*Then shows us what is bad, by what he writes.*

The gentleman has been guilty of several inaccuracies, which I shall pass unnoticed, one occurs at his conclusion, where, after admitting that *I mingled sense and smoak together*; he concludes me to be *a stranger to common understanding*; but *parvis non offendar maculis, ubi plura nitent*. I shall haitily take my leave of him, imagining by this time, the impulse to visit the temple of *Cloacina* to be irresistable, see Mr. *Trader!* what your scribbling has brought you to! Run sir! run, but take this as usual in your hand.

PRO REGE & GREGE.

Messieurs EDES and GILL,

THE writer (Amicus) tells his readers that his opponent puts an unfair question, when he asks, "*What check the people have on the crown, if it may appoint what officers it pleases, and pay them out of the people, and never ask their advice in the matter?*" and observing upon it, he says, "that the new duties by both houses, with the consent of his Majesty, were granted to him for certain purposes, and the commissioners of the customs in America by act of parliament created (and therefore *the only people*, who by law and constitution can have any check upon the crown in such matters, were consulted and actually agreed to the measures." From whence I think it is pretty evidently his opinion, that *the people* of Great-Britain have a right to lay what duties and taxes *they please*, upon the people of America: That they may create what new officers *they please* over them, and invest them with what new powers *they please*, and oblige them to support them in what splendor *they please*: In short, that the persons and estates of the people of America, are all at the disposal of the people of Great-Britain, who may, if *they please*, invest the crown with absolute, unlimited, uncontrolable power over them; for they are the only people whom the crown is to consult in *such* matters, and who by law or constitution, can have any check upon it—What idea can Amicus have of a despotism, if this be not one? And where are the boasted Rights of British subjects in America? Is not the government of the King's subjects in America, according to this doctrine, essentially different from that of his subjects in Britain, where every individual member of the realm is by act of Parliament deemed to be present in the body that governs and taxes him, either in person or by representation *of his own free election?* And let me further ask, If the power over them is despotic, is it of any consequence whether it be lodged in the hands of one or of many?—This transaction, says Amicus, does not prove that the King has solely and arbitrarily, or ther laid new duties, or created new officers——I am far from thinking he has: But if a thing be done *arbitrarily*, where is the odds between its being done by a King *solely*, or in conjunction with others? Amicus seems to have taken occasion to play upon the question, or to use his own words, "to evade the demand" of his opponent, because the imposing the duties refer'd to, is not the sole and despotic act of the crown: But the obvious and plain meaning of the question which lies with him to answer is, "*What check the people can have on any power, whether in the hands of one or many, if it may appoint what officers it pleases*, and pay them out of the people, *without asking* their *consent or advice in the matter?* And until he answers it, *with solid reason*, he must allow his friend Libermoriturus to plume himself a little upon "the uncontroulable energy of his question," and the people will be ready to conclude, that it is a power *without a check*, and consequently a TYRANNY.

vid. page 754

BENEVOLUS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Hull of a new BRIGANTINE, about 110 Tons, well built with the best of White Oak Timber and Plank. Enquire of *Ebenezer Storer*.

WANTED,

A Pair of 18 Inch or two Feet Globes; inquire of Edes & Gill.

I The Subscriber, hereby give Publick Notice, That if any Person or Persons shall or do for the future, trade, contract, bargain, or continue to make any Debt or Debts against me or my Estate, with *Elizabeth* my Wife, it shall be at their own Peril; for I will not pay or discharge any so contracted.

Grafton, Nov. 10, 1767. PHINEHAS RICE.

+++++Great Britain ‖ Asst at Hutchinsons &c | Excellency ◇ General Assembly & Members of Parliament
(a) Ca. House of Commons (b) vide page 748 (c) vide page 745 (d) vide the Letter pa. 735 (e) vid° (f) vid. pa. 748
(g) vid. pa. 748 (h) vid. page 735 (i) vid. the Letter 748 (k) vid° Commissioners Letter pa. 748

[*Remainder of 1st Piece begin in our last.*]

IT is presumed by *Mr. True Patriot*, that the importation would be just the same, whether the duties laid by Parliament were levied on the exportation thence, or importation here: And thence he infers not only the propriety and equity of the measure, but that it is so strictly constitutional, that the colonists are very unreasonable in complaining of it as in the least degree grievous. The fallacy of this, far from being specious, is palpable and insulting.

We all know that the commerce of the colonies is in effect confined to Great-Britain; that the whole profit of it centers there; and that in some of the restrictions, the interest of the former has been the sole object in view, exclusive of the least care or concern for that of the latter. Therefore it is no wonder, that on this, which is the true state of the case, the consideration of multiplying placemen and taxes out of the question; if it would be pretty indifferent, whether I paid the three pence on the pound for my Tea in *London*, *Boston*, or *Gambia*. But were I at liberty to buy at what shop I pleased, the difference between a duty laid there or here, would very soon be discerned. And if there is no other difference than that I have mentioned, it is so far from proving that we complain without a cause, that this very thing is the effect of one of the greatest grievances we labour under. I mean in many instances the needless, and in some, the severe restrictions on *American Commerce*. Yet when the little that is indulged us, is taxed both at home and abroad, Mr. *True Patriot* thinks it very unreasonable that we cannot think ourselves extreamly happy under all our burthens.

I have somewhere read of a very worthy landlord, who besides being the proprietor of several very fine manors and capital messuages, became also a great merchant. He was ever remarkable for his wisdom, humanity and benevolence. His children honor'd him, his servants, who were good for any thing, almost adored him. The tenants tho't themselves the happiest in the world, and his customers ever went away satisfied. His affairs went on for a while as well as heart could wish. But who is without a foible? My Lord, it seems had a strong lurch to gaming, which at last involved him in an immense load of debt. Project after project took place, to raise a little of the ready to pay off the annual interest, and quiet impertinent duns. These at last all failing, the children were filled with concern, the tenants with fear, and a jealousy was raised that the customers had thoughts of going to some other warehouse on the other side of the river, for such articles as they had heard were very cheap there. They had provided themselves with a hoy or two, and two or three fly-boats, for fishing, which strengthened the suspicion. This flung one of my Lord's book-keepers, who was also his banker, into such a transport of rage and fury, that he swore if matters were left to him a little while, he would bring all to rights. And this man having somehow strangely obtained permission, went strait to work. He ordered and forced all the tenants, without rhyme or reason, to give up their old long leases, and take up new ones, at double rent, though at will. As for the customers, he seized, sunk, burnt or otherways destroyed all their boats, and then told them to "go like a crew of unreasonable, unmannerly, grumbletonians, and buy goods where they could."

Now, with Mr. *True Patriot*'s kind leave, I must think the *Banker* talked and acted more like a *petulant rider of an out port*, or a *hungry regulating captain*, than a wise, good and faithful servant of his Master's household. It is possible that from some such old story *Jonathan Swift* who his *Critical Reviewers* have judged to be a great plagiary, and to whom they will not allow the merit of "a single spark of true patriotic fire", took the first hint of the fabulous history of John Bull, *Esq.* This some of them have tho't to be an infamous libel on the whole English nation. Was the *Dean* now alive and *here*, he would doubtless be severely punished for all his sins. And if Mr. *Att-rn-y* and *S-ll-t-r G-n-r-l* and *Special*, could not maintain either *Ind-ctm-nt* or *Inf-m-t--n* against him, and I were fully convinced of the "heinous nature and dangerous tendency of his transgressions", and had it in my power, I might be tempted, to proceed with the arch offender in quite a summary way, and yield to the temptation. I should in that case instantly sentence him to the drudgery of reading over the performances of Mr. *True Patriot*, *Amicus* and *Friends*; and in default thereof, to be stripped of his *Cassock*, deprived of his *pen*, silenced *forever*, and turned out a *grazing*.

I have heard that a certain great man at home has lately pretty freely declared, that neither when in or out of place, *sugar-acts*, *stamp-acts*, *glass*, *tea*, *and paper taxes*, and a hundred others, tho't of for America, were inventions of his own; but that the hopeful projects, one after another, for these seven years, had been transmitted, ready cut and dry'd, from hence, with full assurances, that they would, in general, be not only acceptible, but very agreeable, to all the "sober, better sort of people," "to all who" as Philanthrop expresses it, "fear God and honor the King," or as the *True Patriot* has it, "to all who are gentlemen of high stations, characters and properties." I am of a cool and placid temper, and study hard to improve this great source of happiness. It does not therefore move me at all when I perceive some of the *American Fautors* and greatest promoters of the *new regulations* pluming themselves up as the only persons of sense, honor, family and fortune in the country. The following quotation from Mr. *True Patriot*, opens up his whole plan, and places it in the most striking colours. "If this sagacious gentleman, or any of his junto, imagine they are to (or can) continue without proper and effectual regulations, both as to their trade and polity, they will find themselves horridly mistaken; new regulations in both are wanting—Levelling must be abolished, as it is absolutely necessary there should be a distinction between men in high stations, characters and properties; and those that have neither the one nor the other to claim.—Tumultuous assemblies; licentious publications; disregard to acts of trade and others; must and ought to be discountenanced; and a proper spring given to government; before regularity, good order and decency can really abide amongst us." "Effectual regulations in trade and commerce," i. e. a standing army of 10 or 20,000 regular troops, and perhaps as many placemen and pensioners, to be quartered on and maintained by the colonies. "Levelling must be abolished, as 'tis absolutely necessary there should be a distinction between gentlemen of high stations, characters and properties, and those that can claim neither the one or the other." So, at least, the middle ranks in society are to be annihilated, and none admitted into this *Utopia*, but those of "high stations, characters and properties," and those, if such can be found, who are of "no station, character or property," i. e. neither high or low, rich or poor, good, bad or indifferent.

It may therefore be called the *monarchy* or *commonwealth*, I care not much which, of *giants* and *mammonians*, *lilliputians* and *pygmies*, or rather of *significants & insignificants*. The more thoro'ly to comprehend how cleverly such a society could subsist together, after studying algebra, and being a tolerable master of the doctrine of *positive* and *negative quantities* and *qualities*, a lad for his further improvement, should be turned with his body as naked as it is possible for his skull to be empty, into the *vineyards* of *France*, the *potatoe-yards* of *Ireland*, the wilds of *America*, and the wastes of *Turkey* and *Tartary*. And if all this will not bring him to his senses and a right way of thinking, let him be condemned for ever to study *law*, *divinity* and *physic*, under the direction of a *jew*, a *jesuit*, and a *jacobite*.—— But to return from a small excursion on a party of pleasure, to the lectures of Mr. *True Patriot*, we are told that all "tumultuous assemblies," such as parish and town-meetings, and general courts, "licentious publications," i. e. every wry word printed or published, that glances at any of the "gentlemen of high stations, characters and properties," with "disregard to acts of trade, and others" "are to be discountenanced," i.e. a man shall be whipped, pilloried or hanged, for buying at one shop for six pence, what he cannot get at another for a shilling. And whoever shall say that *Amicus* and the *True Patriot* are not "gentlemen of high stations, characters and properties," and refuse to fall down and worship them, shall not only suffer like a felon, without benefit of the clergy; but be drawn and quartered as a vile traitor to his country. Those "gentlemen of high stations, characters and properties," may then for a season, ride triumphantly on the backs of their inferiors, and drive as hard as they please. The so much and so long wished for independent, absolute, executive power over North-America, will then be completely established quite thro' a continent of vast extent, and that without the least check or controul of any legislative authority within a thousand transmarine leagues of the atmosphere of this strange political comet, before which town, city and provincial charters, assemblies, petitions and remonstrances; nay, towns, cities and provinces themselves, shall fall prostrate to the earth and lick the dust, or be consumed away; but I trust not for ever.

TACITUS.

BOSTON, November 16.

The Representations and Misrepresentations of those in America, who were only aiming at new Appointments and high Salaries, have in part had their effect; the people of Britain being made to think that the Colonies are rich, and are able to pay duties on numberless articles for our consumption; and that now is the very crisis to bring them to submit to taxes, laid and levied without their consent, and to acknowledge that Britain have the sole right to dispose of the properties of Americans at their pleasure—that now was the very time to make the Governors, Judges, and other crown officers, created during the pleasure of their superiors, intirely independent of the people, who should yet be obliged to pay them four times as much as they ever asked, or had received, or merited, for their services——That the colonies having run too largely into trade, it was proper their enterprizing genius should be check'd, it being more advantageous for the nation to receive their monies by way of revenue, than in pay for their manufactures; and that monies so collected, should be devoured by a swarm of useless officers, than go towards discharge of the national debt.—And that notwithstanding the faith of Kings has been plighted, that Britain's transporting themselves to America, should carry all their privileges along with them, there is notwithstanding a power now in the nation, which may strip them of the same, as well as of their properties, at their *sovereign* pleasure.—If these should be the prevailing sentiments of men who may get into power, the distress and damage to both countries, in consequence of attempts to carry such sentiments into effect, is much easier to conceive, than proper to describe; and what would Americans have to do at such a prospect.—Attend my countrymen to the sentiments of a Virginian, lately uttered, upon supposition of such a crisis. "Instead of moping, and puling, and whining to excite compassion; in such a situation we ought with spirit, and vigor, and alacrity, to bid defiance to tyranny, by exposing its impotence, by making it as contemptible, as it would be detestable. By a vigorous application to manufactures, the consequence of oppression in the colonies to the inhabitants of *Great Britain*, would strike home, and immediately. None would mistake it. Craft and subtlety would not be able to impose on the most ignorant and credulous; for if any should be so weak of sight as not to see, they would not be so callous as not to feel it.—Such conduct would be the most dutiful and beneficial to the mother country. It would put out the distemper when the remedy might be easy, and a cure at once effected by a simple alteration of regimen."—"When contempt is mixed with injustice, and in ult with violence, which is the case when an injury is done to him who hath the means of redress in his power; if the injured hath one inflammable grain of honor in his breast, his resentment will invigorate his pursuit of reparation, and animate his efforts to obtain an effectual security against a repetition of the outrage."—— "The resentment I should recommend would be a legal, orderly, and prudent resentment, to be expressed in a zealous and vigorous industry, in an immediate use and unabating application of the advantages we derive from our situation;—a resentment which could not fail to produce effects as beneficial to the mother country as to the colonies, and which a regard to her welfare, as well as our own, ought to inspire us with on such an occasion."

A Wet Nurse with a good Breast of Milk, wants to take a Child into a Family to suckle; inquire of *Eles & Gill*.

Choice *Newcastle* COAL,

TO be Sold on Board the Brigantine *Betsy*, *Matthew Wood*, Master, lying at the Wharff at the End of *Butler*'s-Row—Enquire on Board, or at Capt. *Solomon Davis*'s Store.

Gilbert Deblois

Notifies his Customers and others, that he has Imported In Capt. *Freeman*,

A Prime Assortment of very genteel Silks, Brolios, Grezetts, &c.

a beautiful Parcel of Ribbons which will be found to turn out cheaper than those Advertised at ten & half for one; a great Variety of Womens Hatts and Bonnets, all kinds Gimps, Snail, Hatt and other Trimmings, with plain and sprig Sattin of all widths and colours, fashionable China very cheap;—The above Goods to be Sold at his Shop near Doct. *Sewall*'s Meeting-House, at such a Rate as cannot fail to recommend them.—Constant Attendance given early and late.

Boston, Nov. 5, 1767.

JOHN GORE, Jun'r.

HAS IMPORTED FROM LONDON,

In the Captains *Deverson*, *Calef*, *Scott*, and *Bernard*,

A Large and General Assortment of *English and India GOODS*,

which he is determined to sell by Wholesale or Retail, as cheap for CASH as can be bought out of any Store in the Town, at his Shop opposite

LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON.

Scarlet, crimson, blue, and drab Broadcloths, mix'd, claret and chocolate colour'd ditto,
blue Drabs
blue, cloth, mix'd & chocolate coloured German Serges
drab and blue Devonshire Kerseys
blue & drab 6 qr. Ratteens
chocolate, claret, and drab Bath Beaver
scarlet, crimson, and blue Colchester Bayes
green, red, and blue Drapery ditto
white Flannels
superfine 8-qrs Bearskins for Surtouts
blue Duffils
strip'd and plain Camblets
Green ditto
a fine Assortment of double Camblets
scarlet, blue, black & drab Shalloons
Prunellas, and Rosettas
Drab & black cotton Velvet
blue & green Half-thicks
crimson and cloth-colour'd double Russell
yard and half-yard popplins
Irish Camblets Crapes
Irish Poplins
Missinets Matildes
yard-wide sprig'd Camblets
Queen Stuffs
cloth colour'd. black, green pink & crimson Callimancos
cloth colour'd Broglios
green, yellow, murray & strip'd ditto Grezets
crimson, black, pink, and drab Durants
common Tamies of all colours
A fine assortment of black Capuchine Silks
crimson, blue & white ditto
A fine Assortment of half-yard & 3-qr. wide black sprig'd Sattins
black, white, pink and blue pelong Sattins
crimson & black rich ditto
black half-ell Russels
black sprig'd Gauzes
white, sprig'd & plain ditto

A Genteel assortment of figur'd & plain Ribbons
black paduasoy & sattin ditto
3-qr, 7-8th & yard-wide Irish Linnens
Tandem Hollands
covered sattin Hats
chip Hats and Bonnets
Ivory Combs
Garlix and Dowlasses
7-8th and yard-wide plain Lawns
spotted ditto Cambricks
black Catgut
white ditto
English Shoes
crimson, scarlet and black snail Trimmings
3-qrs, 7-8th and Apron-width cotton Check
strip'd cotton Hollands
Callicoes Patches
printed Linnens
cotton Gowns
Mens and Womens worsted and cotton Hose
Press paper
strip'd Swanskins
yellow plated Buttons
wro't yellow mettal ditto
Horsehair Buttons
3-cord Death-head ditto
London Quilities
Shoe Bindings
black Taffities
Bandanno Handkerchiefs
black half-yard Alamode
white, pink and blue half-yard Persians
drab, & black ell-wide ditto
pink & white, green & white changeable Lutestrings
cloth-colour'd ditto
Ducapes Crewels
No. 4, No. 12, short, white Lillican and pound Pins, common Needles
Milliners and darning ditto
black bone, and blond Laces, white, blond & trolly ditto
silk Ferrits silk Twist
Silk and Hair
Mathews Buttons
Long Lawns
Ravens Duck
sewing Silk
white Wax Necklaces
&c—&c—&c.

N. B. PEPPER by the Bag, Hundred, Dozen, or Half dozen.

A Box of Spices at the Sterling Cost,

†*† Best warranted Lynn-made Shoes.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on THURSDAY next, at XII o'Clock,

THE Dwelling-House and Land of the late Captain Jonathan Snelling, deceased, near the New North Meeting-House; in order to settle the said Deceased's Estate. The Sale to be on the Premises.

LEFT at some Shop or Store in Boston, here the 26th of October, a blue Cloth Surtout Coat, with a Velvet Cape, and Brass Buttons. Whoever it may be left, the Person is desired to inform the Printers.

A Quantity of new and second-hand Hatts. Likewise new and second-hand Boots, Sole-Leather, the best of Velvet Corks, and sundry other Articles, to be sold cheap for Cash, at the House of Daniel Ayer, in Winter Lane, near the Market.

TO be Sold by WILLIAM MURRAY, at his store near Seven-Star Lane, South End of Boston—A Quantity of Bay, Soured Salmon in Kitts, very good and cheap for Cash.

(a)

Attorney
Solicitor
General
Indictment
Information

// Vide page 755. ////// Supposed to mean Gov. Bernard. (a) Supposed to Mean Great Britain and her unjust measures to the Colonies.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,
Please to insert the following.

IT is the grand Deideratum of Despotism to sooth into Compliance and terrify into Submission. When once the general Delusion of a People is effected, the Harpies of the State need no longer sit pining after the Emoluments of Office, but may seize, without Ceremony, on their Prey, and endeavour to satiate their rapacious Appetites. The People will never obtain any Relief, till their merciless Devourers contend among themselves in the Division of the Spoil.—— Divide the People, and Tyranny is triumphant;——Divide the Tyrants, and the Nation resumes it's Freedom.

Enervate or depress the Spirits of a People, and they are soon ripe for all the Insults of Power.——Every State-plunderer shall ravage uncontroul'd, in avow'd Violation of every Right, sacred or civil, and there shall not be Virtue enough to revenge the execrable Deed.

But however Individuals may palliate their own Conduct, upon a Presumption——that ALL is lost! Yet so far as they suffer themselves to be intimidated, by the general Panick, they are base, pusillanimous, contemptible Wretches.

'What? arm'd for Virtue, when I point the Pen,
'Brand the bold Front of shameless, guilty Men;
'Dash the proud Gamester in his gilded Car;
'Bare the mean Heart that lurks beneath a Star;
'Can there be wanting to defend her Cause,
'Lights of the Church, and Guardians of the Laws?
'Could perjur'd BOILEAU lash an honest Strain,
'Flatterers and Bigots eas'in LOUIS' Reign?
'Could Laurent DRYDEN Pimp and Fry'r engage;
'Yet neither CHARLES nor JAMES be in a Rage?
'And I not strip the Gilding off a Knave,
'Unplac'd, unpension'd, no Man's Heir or Slave?
'I will, or perish in the generous Cause;
'Hear this, and tremble! You, who 'scape the Laws.'

VATIS.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated August 19, to his Friend in this Province.

"It is the general Opinion of thinking People here, "that a great Number of Paper-Mills will very shortly "be erected in America, in Consequence of the late "P-rl--m-nt--y Bounties to encourage the Manufacture "of that Article in the Colonies."

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

On Thursday Night last, Mr. RICHARD BACHE *of this City, Merchant, was married to Miss* SALLY FRANKLIN, *only Daughter of the ingenious Doctor* FRANKLIN; *a young Lady adorned with every Requisite to render the married State happy.—The next Day the Shipping shewed their Colours on the Occasion.*

By Capt. Rose, from Lisbon, in 8 Weeks, we learn, that one of the Portuguese Men of War had taken a Zebeck, from the Barbary Coast, and carried her into Portugal; and that about a Week after he sailed, he was boarded by a Sallerine, about 100 Leagues to the Westward of the Rock of Lisbon, who rifled his Vessel of Provisions, & such Things as they tho't proper, & then let him proceed on his Voyage.

NEW-YORK, November 9.

By Letters from Turk-Islands, we learn, that soon after Governor Symmer arrived there, a Frame of Government had been agreed on, whereby the Governor chose two Gentlemen as Councellors or Assistants to him, and the People eight, as Representatives to them; who have lately agreed to lay such heavy Taxes on the rest of the Inhabitants, that many of the Settlers are determined to leave the Place. A Consequence the Letter-Writers justly observe, that will always follow where too many idle Persons live in Proportion to the Labourers.

Monday Evening his Majesty's Sloop of War Beaver, arrived at Sandy Hook from London, but last from Halifax: We hear the Hon. Col. Dalrymple is come Passenger in her; and 'tis reported she brings Orders for the Garland & Coventry Men of War now here, return Home.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to one of the Society for Manufactures in New-York, Aug. 26, 1767.

'I received a Piece of Linnen from the Society; it being brown, I desired my Linnen Draper to get it bleach'd; he told me, that during 45 Years that he had been a Draper, he had never seen such an excellent Piece of Linnen; that as he had got a Fortune out of North-America, it gave him Pleasure to hear it was manufactured there, but as a Linnen Draper he was sorry for it.—It has been 6 Weeks on the Grass, and the Bleacher says it must be in his Hands 6 more, before it will be well whiten'd; for that he never saw a Piece equal to it, and desired to know of what fabrick it was. Such are the Praises of your Manufacture: I hope soon to see the Day, that we shall import great Quantities of Linnen from New-York, into this kingdom, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, and that Germany shall be excluded.

NEW-LONDON, November 6.

A Schooner with Six Persons on board sailed from Stonington the 24th of last Month, bound to Boston, and on the Friday following she drove on Shore in a Gale of Wind, at Duxbury, without any Person on board; the next Day Two Persons, (one of which supposed to be the Master,) Thomas Griffing, and James Miner, drove on Shore.——There was 3000 Wt. of choice Cheese, shipped on board, all made by Mr. John Irish of Stonington, who went in the Vessel; but it's tho't that he and one or two others were left at Nantucket, where the Schooner was to touch.

NEWPORT, November 9.

We hear that the University of Edinburgh has lately conferred the Degree of a Doctrate in Divinity on the Rev. SAMUEL COOPER, A. M. Pastor of a Church in Boston.

Capt. Giles Stanton arrived here last Saturday from Monto Christi, in 20 Days Passage. He informs, that the Spanish General at St. Domingo had sent Orders to the Mount, forbidding any English Vessel to lay there more than 24 Hours.

BOSTON, *November* 16.

On Thursday last, WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, Esq; Second Son of the Honorable NATHANIEL SPARHAWK, Esq; Grandson and principal Heir to the Estate of the late Sir WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, of Kittery, Baronet, was married to Miss ELIZABETH ROYALL, the youngest Daughter of the Honorable Brigadier-General ROYALL of Medford; a young Lady justly esteemed and admired by all her Acquaintance, for her many truly amiable Qualities.

We hear that ——— Dudley, Esq; is appointed Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of Rhode-Island, in the Room of John Robinson, Esq; lately appointed one of the Commissioners, &c. and is expected over in Capt. Shand, who was to sail next from London.

We hear from the Isle of Shoals, That last Wednesday Sen'night two Men one named Richard Clark, and the other John Wardell, ran away from that Place with a small Schooner of about 18 Tons; she is Pink Stern, painted light blue and yellow, old Sails, one new Cable, the other almost new, she had in her 25 Quintals of Fish, and some Woollen Goods, and 'tis suppos'd they are gone to Carolina.

We hear that on Saturday last, a Female of 52, (trusting perhaps more to her Age than Modesty) presented herself before a Magistrate for being pregnant by a Youth of 19, and desired Admittance in the Poor House to lye in.

The Public may be assured that the Inhabitants of this Town in general, are going into more frugal measures than have been come into at their late Meeting; particularly, by laying aside Tea, and not purchasing Woollens of any Kind for 12 or 18 Months, after the 1st of January next.

We are told that the L—t G—r, in the Time of the Stamp-Act, publickly declared that there was no Manner of Distinction between an internal and external Tax:—— Our Patriots were with him in this Sentiment, upon the Supposition that external Taxes were to be levied here, for the Purposes of a Revenue; and in this Opinion they entirely agree with the great Commoner, Mr. Pitt.

The good People of the Country are greatly distress'd by the low Price of all Kinds of Provisions——The true Reason is, that the late Duties, and our great Extravagancies, have lessened the number of Inhabitants in the trading Towns, and disabled many that remain from purchasing.

We have it from good Authority, that the Assembly of N. York are determined to make a constitutional Stand in Support of their Rights; and that the Inhabitants are resolved to encourage Frugality and Manufactures.

Many Persons in the Country have wondered what should occasion the present Scarcity of Money; their Wonder must cease by being told that lately only two Vessels carried off about £.160,000 of our Silver & Gold, paid for Duties and Taxes on Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Cocoa, &c. &c. consumed in the Province; and that it is computed by some, that near a Million of our Money in O. T. has already gone from us in this Way.

Judicious Persons among us are apprehensive that the new Duties laid the last P——t without our Consent, upon Tea, Paper and Glass of every Kind, Painter's Colours, &c. &c. must if paid, soon drain all our Money, which will be quickly felt by the Rise of Interests, Fall of Landed Estates, Bankruptcies, Imprisonments, and the intire Ruin of Trade.

We have the Pleasure to learn, that the great ones here, who have been expecting their Salaries would be encreased by Thousands out of the new Duties, now begin to think that they will all be *set afloat* by the new Measures now pursuing in this and the other Provinces.

We can confidently assure the whole World, that the People of this Province are as well disposed to assist the Civil Magistrate in the lawful Exercise of Authority, without the Aid of Military Troops, as any of his Majesty's Subjects in England; and that this County, and the Town of Boston in particular, have always shown as great a Readiness to support Government, as any County in this Province, notwithstanding the late impudent Assertion of a certain turn'd Patagonian, who is NO JUDGE, to the contrary.

SX.

OLD-COLONY, November 10, 1767.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU would be astonished at the concern express'd by the people in general at this distance from the Metropolis, at the conduct of the G—r in answering the application made to him by the very worthy *Boston Representatives*, for calling the Assembly together; in answering, I say, by a further prorogation.——

We cannot but look upon it as a foretaste of the numberless evils naturally arising out of the new regulations to render G—'s &c. independent upon the people.

There seems to be an absolute necessity for the G—l C—t to be convened at all events. I would therefore, in the behalf of an *injured people*, pray you, as you are members of the Assembly, and near the Metropolis, to join with the other members in requesting their Speaker to convene the House *forthwith*, in order to make their united application to his E——y, to give them leave to sit, in their legislative capacity, that humble petitions may be made to our most *Gracious Sovereign*, for relief from measures which, if insisted on, and persisted in, must destroy our being as a free people, and inevitably break off all commercial communions with the mother country.—If we think our selves aggrieved, this application home, will be expected from us, as it was in the time of the late *Stamp Act*, and perhaps may prevent what might otherwise be the too natural consequence of such intollerable burthens.—— His Ex——cy will not refuse such a joint requst.—But if he should, I would humbly propose that the members thus convened in their private capacity, would address the Throne.

The KING from his native goodness, and paternal affection for his subjects, will undoubtedly be mov'd with their distresses, and grant their prayer; especially when he sees that the expected independence of our G—t upon us for his support, has broken off his connection with us, and wean'd his affections from us. *I am,*

Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

H—— F——.

To the Members of the Assembly near Boston.

A European Wine Cooper lately come to Boston, *who understands the Wines in all their Branches, if prick'd, scrudy, or ropey, will in a short Time bring it back to the Owner's Satisfaction; likewise will fine London Porter and Cyder, bottle and wire it in the best Manner, either for Sea or Land, to the Advantage & Pleasure of the Owners, likewise makes Vinegar in cold or warm Weather: Any Gentleman who may want to employ such a Person, may hear of him at the Printers hereof, or at Capt.* John Colman's *at the Sign of* Wm. Pitt, *Esq; by leaving a Line for* J. G. *they shall be waited on.*

Messieurs EDES & GILL,
Please to insert the following.

Mr. Draper,

YOUR Correspondent I. B. must certainly be out of Humour, and ill-natured to boot, to envy the Honour bestowed on a Philanthropic Horse Prostitute for his late Tour, and been well instructed by his excellent Master in the Art of Teasing, when he asserts, that we People in the Country are much pleased that we are now to be taxed by the P——t, as well as our own Representatives, in order to support in Splendor Groups of new and old Officers, independent of ourselves—that Boston is factious and disobedient, and must have offended their Country Friends, in voting unanimously to save their Money and their Country, by wearing our Manufactures of the Linnen and Woolen Kind; drinking our Barley, and eating our Cheese, rather than to give both away for the Purchase of what comes from abroad—What an Affront are these Assertions to common Sense?—and what a Tryal to the Patience and Forbearance of an injured People. No, Mr. True Patriot Amicus—Trader and Letter-Writer, for I take you to be one and the same; the Inhabitants of Boston are not the Troublers of the Nation and Colonies; but those false, crafty, avaritious designing and ungrateful Men, who laid their Heads together at a certain Fort, on a certain Island, to contrive and recommend Measures to serve themselves at the Expence of Britain and her Plantations—These are the Incendiaries on whom the Resentment of an injured S——n and Nation may soon fall; while it shall be justly said to our Honor, that no People on Earth are more sensible, loyal and obedient to lawful Authority, than are those of Boston and the Colonies.

A COUNTRY MAN.

TO-MORROW, the 17th Instant,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Royal Exchange in King Sreet.

40 Casks Raisins, and a few Hogsheads Porter.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY next, 18th Inst.
At Eleven o'Clock
At the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A large Quantity of Sugars, in Hogsheads, Tierces and Barrels.——Also a Quantity of INDIGO.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next, 19th Instant,
At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,
Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of English Goods, consisting chiefly of Woollens and Linnens.—As also, a Negro Man about 22 Years of Age.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Sloop of 95 Tons, well found, now laying at *Hancock's* Wharff. Also, a Sett of Whaling Gear. Inquire of *Joshua Blanchard*, on Dock-Square.

TO be sold, some second-handed Sash Windows 10 by 8, suitable for a Shop. Inquire of the Printers.

On THURSDAY NEXT,
TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Cambletts, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Checks, Men and Womens Hose, Manchester Velvets, Linceys, Ruggs, Blankets, Tabling, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,
By Moses Deshon,
West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;
Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

BRoad Cloths of various Colours, Kerseys, Beaver Coating, Ratteens, Everlastings, Callimancoes, Plaids, worsted Caps, yard-wide 7-8 & 3-4 Irish Holland, check Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Apparel, Silk Hats, Books, Mehogany Tables, Feather Beds, Andirons, Violins, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. A Suit of cut-velvet Cloaths, Henry's Exposition on the Bible, 5 Vols. a Silver Watch, to be sold at private Sale.—Constant Attendance at said Auction Room, to receive Goods for public or private Sale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,
ENTERED IN.

Beath, Freeman and Selew from Connecticut; Shaw & Stone from Philadelphia; Bosworth from North-Carolina; Pearson from Guadaloupe; Beal from St. Thomas; Roach and Phillips from Newfoundland; Watt, Folger and Marshal from London; Wier and Hodgkins from Quebec; Ley from Louisburg.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Nine Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Three.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	10 *m. after* 8	*Friday*,	50 *m. after* 10
Tuesday,	49 *m. after* 8	*Saturday*,	30 *m. aft.* 11
Wednesday,	27 *m. aft.* 9	*Lord's-day*,	18 *m. aft.* 12
Thursday,	13 *m. aft.* 10	*New Day Day*,	8 *Mor.*

† Lieutenant Governor ‡ Parliament ‖ Hutchinson ‡‡ Governor ‖‖ General Court §§ Excellency — Parliamentary

* Alluding to the Tea Act vid. pa. 735 (a) vid. pa. 748. (b) vid. y^e act pa. 53. — o vid Pitts speech pa. 403. b
(c) Gov^r Bernard (d) vid. the act pa. 53. (e) vid pa. 748.

For *LONDON*,

THE Ship *Pratt*, *Jonathan Freeman*, Master, now laying at *Hancock's* Wharff, will sail in Twenty Days. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or with *Edmund Quincy*, Tertius, at his Store on *Green's* Wharff.

Where is to be ſold very cheap,

A large Aſſortment of Linnen and Woolen Goods, Ducapes, Paduſoys, Taffaties, Perſians, Cod & Mackrel Lines & Hooks, Ruſſia Duck, Oznabrigs, Stone Ware, Porter, Split Peas, German Steel, Powder, Wool Cards, Wine Glaſſes, Pipes, Beef, *N. England* Cheeſe, Spermaceti Candles, &c.

Beſt Green COFFEE,

by the Caſk, Hundred or Dozen,

Choice Cocoa by the Caſk or Bag,

or leſs Quantity, Raiſins, Cotton, Sugars, Weſt-India Rum, Flour, Rice, &c. &c. Alſo a Parcel of Jamaica Fiſh and Mackrel, to be ſold at Store No. 6, on Long-Wharff.

Joſhua Blanchard,

Going into another Trade,

Is ſelling off at his Shop on Dock-Square

His Stock in Trade,

At the Sterling Coſt, for Caſh only.

CONSISTING of a large Aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe Broad Cloths, ſcarlet and cloth-colour'd Whitneys, Bearſkins, Ratteens, Devonſhire Kerſeys, Colcheſter and Drapery Bayes, Shalloons and all Sorts of Tammies, Linnens, Dowlaſs, Oznabrigs, Womens Hatts, Cotton Velvet, Plushes, Checks, Red Duffills, 10-4 Blankets, Grizetts, Miſſionetts, Silverets, Sprig Stuffs, Camblets of all Sorts, double Allapeens, Silk Camblets, Iriſh Stuffs, Ribbons, Fans, Necklaces & Earings, Sprigg Suttins, Capuchine Silk a large and faſhionable Aſſortment, Pelong Sattin, Mens and Womens Worſted Hoſe, Breeches and Waiſtcoat Patterns, Allamode, Gimps, Snail, and all Sorts of Trimmings, black and white Blond and Bone Lace, Silk Shoes, Catgut, Pariſnet, plain and flower'd Gauze, with many other Articles not enumerated.

N. B. *ALL Perſons who have Accounts open with ſaid* Blanchard, *are deſired to ſettle them; and thoſe indebted to make immediate Payment.*

Henry Laughton,

Has Imported in the *York*, Capt. *Barnard*, from *London*,

A Freſh aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will Sell at the cheapeſt Rates for Caſh, at his Shop the Corner of School-Street near the Rev. Dr. Sewall's Meeting.

ALSO, the beſt refin'd Bar Iron, and Boſton made Anchors.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Benjamin Fitch*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in the ſame immediately to Mr. *Job Prince*, and they ſhall be paid, and all who are any ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to pay the ſame to prevent further Trouble.

Boſton, November 6, 1767.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Cumberland, ſſ.

NOtice is hereby given to the delinquent Proprietors of the townſhip of *New-Gloceſter* in ſaid county, that unleſs they pay the ſeveral ſums hereafter affixed to each delinquent right reſpectively, together with incidental charges, to Mr. *Iſaac Parſons*, of ſaid *New-Gloceſter*, before the Twelfth day of *February* next, they may expect that ſo much of each of ſuch delinquent right in ſaid townſhip, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. *Iſaac Parſons* aboveſaid, on the aforeſaid Twelfth day of *February*, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge their ſeveral arrearages, with the charges as aforeſaid. The ſale to begin at Ten of the clock in the forenoon.

The Rights that are delinquent are as follows, *viz.*

Right,	£.	s.	d.	Right,	£.	s.	d.
N°. 2	7	12	10	N°. 22	5	6	10
3	7	12	10	29	6	18	2
4	5	3	6	33	6	3	8
5	10	8	3	38	5	17	5
6	2	12	4	40	6	3	8
7	6	16	9	43	1	17	6
8	7	12	10	52	5	3	6
9	7	5	7	53	2	15	6
10	7	8	8	54	7	12	1
13	7	13	4	58	6	16	9
15	4	17	4	60	3	1	10
17	1	6	8	61	6	19	7
19	7	9	6	63	4	16	9
21	6	3	8				

New-Gloceſter, *October* 19, 1767.

John Sawyer, *Nath. Eveleth*, *Iſaac Parſons*, } Committee and Aſſeſſors.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees to the Eſtate of Jonathan Bryant, *of* Pownalborough, *in the County of* Lincoln, *Gentleman, an inſolvent Debtor, duly appointed and approved of purſuant to the Law of this Province in ſuch Caſe provided*—HEREBY give public Notice, that another Meeting of the Creditors of ſaid *Jonathan* is appointed to be held at the Dwelling Houſe of Capt. *Abiel Lovejoy*, Innholder in *Pownalborough* aforeſaid, on Friday the 27th Day of *November* next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon.

Pownalborough, *October* 7, 1767. *Wm. Cuſhing*, *Abiel Lovejoy*.

Oliver Greenleaf

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt Opened (at his Shop, South-End, BOSTON:)

A freſh Aſſortment of GOODS, Imported in the laſt Ships from *LONDON*, which he ſells very low for Caſh only:

A Fine Aſſortment of Iriſh Linnens of all Widths and Prices very low

a fine Aſſortment of Cambletteens of moſt colours very cheap

blue, purple and ſcarlet Serges at 20*s* per yard

German-Serges very low, ready made black Cloaks much cheaper than can be made in Town;

Alſo,

☞ Plain & ſpotted Lawns and Gauzes, with—

A general Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, and extream low for Caſh, by Wholeſale or Retail,—Choice Lynn Shoes.

TO BE SOLD BY

Stephen Whiting,

Glaſsman and *Japanner*,

At his Shop in Union-Street, oppoſite the Cornfields

LArge and ſmall, ſconce and pier Looking Glaſſes, made of the beſt ſtone, and in any ſort of frames that will ſuit the buyer, Book Caſe doors ſilver'd or unſilver'd, Chariot Glaſſes of different ſizes, handſome dreſſing Glaſſes, ſmall Glaſſes of all ſizes ſuitable for traders, Crown Glaſs for pictures, Maps of the four quarters of the globe, a variety of Metzotinto Prints, Proſpects plain and coloured, ſmall picture by the dozen. The above were imported in Capt. *Freeman*, one of the laſt Ships from *London*, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh. At the ſame Place new Glaſſes are put in old Frames or old Glaſſes new ſilver'd and fram'd, or taken in part of Pay for new ones, Pictures fram'd, and all Sorts of gilding and japanning work done at a reaſonable Rate.

Said *Whiting* does more at preſent towards manufacturing Looking-Glaſſes, than any one in the Province, or perhaps on the Continent, and would be glad of Encouragement enough to think it worth while to live.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Britannia*, *William Daverſon*, Maſter, now laying at the Long-Wharff, will ſail in 10 or 14 Days, having more than half her Cargo on board: For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King-Street.

Where is to be Sold,

A Quantity of the beſt *Jamaica* Sugar, Flour, Barr Iron, Ruſſia Duck, Indigo, *Connecticut* Pork and Turpentine, all which he ſells cheap for Caſh. *Boſton, Nov.* 2, 1767.

TO be Sold by *Samuel Moor* of *Bolton*, A FARM pleaſantly ſituated in Sight of the Meeting-Houſe on the Great Road, and has been improved as a Tavern for about 5 Years, and is well calculated for that Purpoſe, and well furniſh'd with Buildings, and Mowing, Paſturing & Tillage, with many other Conveniencies for a Gentleman's Seat or Trader; One Thouſand Pounds in Caſh, the Remainder may be paid in Engliſh Goods, in Caſe the Purchaſer will let the ſaid *Moor* have the Uſe of the Farm for one Year or more for the Intereſt of the Money: For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. *William Greenleaf*, Merchant, in *Boſton*, who has a Right in a Pot-Aſh on the above Farm, or of Mr. *Samuel Moor*, of *Bolton*, living on ſaid Farm.

A young Woman, who can be well recommended, and can keep a Shop, or do any Houſhold Work, wants a Place. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A wet Nurſe with a good young Breaſt of Milk, would go into a Gentleman's Family to ſuckle: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Edward Church,

Has juſt imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,

A Large and general Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon.—And as he intends ſoon for Europe, he will ſell very low for Caſh, at his Store in Newbury-Street.

Simon Elliot takes this Method to inform the Public, That he carries on the Manufactory of Smuff and Tobacco in the beſt Manner, at his Store No. 12, Long Wharff, *Boſton*, where any Perſon may be ſupply'd, Wholeſale or Retail, at a reaſonable Rate.

JUST IMPORTED in the Captains *SCOTT* and *DAVERSON*, by

Lewis Deblois,

At his Store oppoſite the GOLDEN BALL,

A large and general Aſſortment of Woollens, Linnens, &c. Suitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh.

GOLDEN-EAGLE, Dock Square *Boſton*

Stephen Deblois, jun

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt Imported from *LONDON*, in the Captains *DAVERSON* and *SCOTT*;

A Large Aſſortment of Hardware Goods, &c.—To enumerate every Article in a News-Paper, would deprive the Public of their Weekly Intelligence: ☞ They will be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap without Exception, as can be bought in any Store or Shop in Town

N. B. A few good Silver Watches and Watch Chryſtals.

Daniel Parker,

GOLDSMITH;

HEREBY informs his Town and Country Cuſtomers, That he has juſt imported in one of the laſt Ships from London,—a general Aſſortment of Articles in the Goldſmiths, Jewellers and Watchmakers Way, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, at his Shop oppoſite to Mr. *Caleb Blanchard's* in Union-Street, *Boſton*.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from *London*, and to be Sold by

Robert Duncan

At his Store on the lower End of the Town-Dock,

A Large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, which he will ſell as cheap as can be bought in *Boſton*. ALSO, About 60 Barrels very good Pitch.

Samuel Torrey,

Has juſt Imported from LONDON,

A Freſh Aſſortment of Goods, which he determines to ſell at the loweſt Prices for Caſh, at his Shop near the Town-Pump in Cornhill, BOSTON.

Tho's. Hickling

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and others, That he has juſt IMPORTED in the Brig Lydia, Capt. SCOTT from *LONDON*

A large and compleat Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell as cheap for Caſh as can be bought in *BOSTON*; by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop at the Corner of Black-Horſe Lane, leading to Charleſtown-Ferry.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships, and to be ſold by

George Erving,

A Freſh Aſſortment of low-pric'd Iriſh Linnens—Ruſſia Duck—Cheſhire Cheeſe—Freſh Currants—Pepper—Split Peas, &c.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*. 1767.